with summary powers to fine to an extent of Rs. 2 in such cases. The Municipal Regulation does not confer this power on Amildars.

Reply of Government.—The Village Sanitation Regulations confers the necessary powers and this is deemed sufficient.

Withdrawn.

SUBJECT NO. 37.

Civil jurisdiction to Amildars.

Mr. Venkatachar, Hole-Narsipur taluk.

SUBJECT NO. 38.

District and Subordinate Judges to hear appeals against the judgments of 2nd and 3rd Class Magistrates.

Mr. K. S. Santanam Iyengar, Closepet Municipality.

Summary of discussion.—The criminal appeals against the judgments of 2nd and 3rd Class Magistrates at present lie to the District Magistrates. These may be made to be heard by the District Judges or Sub-Judges according as the location of these Courts near the taluk headquarters may permit. Selected Munsiff Magistrates or Assistant Commissioners with civil powers may be empowered to hear appeals.

Reply of Government.—Recorded.

SUBJECT NO. 39.

Appointment of Honorary Magistrates in taluks.

Mr. Gundappa, Magadi taluk.

Summary of discussion.—The criminal work in taluks cannot be coped with by the Amildars owing to their other heavy work. Instead of separating this work from the Amildars, Bench Magistrates may be appointed for each taluk to relieve the Amildars from a part of this work. Out of the 81 Assistant Commissioners in service in the State, 68 may be placed in charge of the 68 taluks for attending to the appeal cases and controlling the work in Police, Excise, Forest and other departments. The remaining Assistant Commissioners may be utilized for the Secretariat work. This arrangement will help the speedy disposal of cases and save people from unnecessary worry and expense.

Reply of Government.—Recorded.

SUBJECT NO. 40.

A Stationary Magistrate for taluks where the civil and criminal files are heavy.

(*a*) Messrs. Baji Rao Sindhe, Kankanhalli taluk; (*b*) Valahatti Devappa, Gundlupet taluk; (*c*) Santanam Iyengar, Closepet Municipality.

Summary of discussion.—(*a*) In places where both the revenue and criminal files are heavy, the Amildars find it difficult to attend to both satisfactorily. The transfer of the criminal work to Munsiffs available near at hand will only impede the disposal of the heavy file of civil cases with them. To avoid inconvenience in all such places where both the files are heavy, a Stationary Magistrate may be appointed to look after the criminal work.

(*b*) When Amildars go on circuit they have to adjourn criminal cases to the great inconvenience of the litigant public. To avoid this Stationary Magistrates may

be appointed for each taluk to try criminal cases. The Amildar's pay may be reduced and the savings thus effected utilized for paying the Stationary Magistrates.

(*c*) In Closepet where the criminal file is very heavy a Stationary Magistrate may be appointed.

Reply of Government.—Recorded.

SUBJECT No. 41.

Head Munshis of Munsiffs' Courts.

Mr. Subba Rao, Hole-Narsipur Municipality.

Summary of discussion.—With a view to relieve the Munsiffs of some of their responsibility of supervision over their ministerial staff, Law Graduates may be appointed as Head Munshis. In order to attract such men for the post the scale of pay of the Head Munshis may be raised. During the absence of the Munsiff on leave, etc., the Head Munshi may be put temporarily in charge of the duties of the Munsiff.

Reply of Government.—Recorded.

SUBJECT No. 42.

Pay of ameens and process servers.

Mr. S. Sitaramaiya, Shimoga Municipality.

Summary of discussion.—Several irregularities causing much inconvenience to parties now occur in the execution of process owing to the ignorance and misconduct of process servers and ameens. Distraint and sale of both movable and immovable properties are entrusted to them as a part of their duty. In the interests of justice and of the litigant public it is desirable to raise the status of ameens and process servers by raising their pay from Rs. 15 to 25 and from Rs. 10 to 15, respectively, and thus attract a better class of educated men with a good training in the rules of practice necessary for their guidance.

Reply of Government.—Will be referred to the Chief Court.

SUBJECT No. 43.

Hand-writing test for copyists.

Mr. S. Sitaramaiya, Shimoga Municipality.

Summary of discussion.—Of late copies of judgments and other papers furnished by the Courts are in indifferent hand-writing and unintelligible in several cases. It is therefore requested that the hand-writing and dictation tests in English and Kannada may be made a necessary qualification for the posts of copyists.

Reply of Government.—May be done.

SUBJECT No. 44.

Batta to witnesses.

Messrs. C. Vaman Rao and Nadig Subba Rao, Nagar taluk.

Summary of discussion.—The rule whereby parties are required to deposit fresh batta, whether the previous deposit was spent or not, works as a hardship. The central nazir may be directed to certify on each process whether the batta was or was not spent. If it is known when the case is taken up that the batta has not been spent, the party will then simply pay the process fee and request that the unspent batta may be utilized.

Reply of Government.—Will be referred to the Chief Court.